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Persons, while visiting the Fair or whenever in the city, are cordially invited to visit the University grounds. Guides will be furnished to show through the buildings and grounds. The Ohio State University belongs to the people of Ohio, and they are always welcome when visiting it. Make it a point to see the University and to become fully acquainted with it.

Notes to Fair Visitors.

1. Do not fail to visit the Ohio State University. It is one of the most beautiful places for recreation in the city. In visiting the University secure GUIDES at the Main building; they will show you all around.

2. Do not fail to take home with you a catalogue and some circulars.

3. To go to the University, take a north bound car on either High St. or Neil avenue.

4. The buildings are open and guides ready between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m.

5. Any information can be obtained from the Information Bureau on the Fair Grounds, the President's office or any of the guides.

The present issue of this paper, beginning as it does, a new volume of the AGRICULTURAL STUDENT, reminds us that the time is rapidly approaching for the return of the students and the resumption of class duties. If present indications may be taken as an index, the attendance this year will be exceptionally large; and it is gratifying to find so many of the "old boys" who have signified their intention of returning. They will find, on their return, unmistakable evidence of activity during the summer months. Class rooms have been repaired and refitted, and many other improvements, impossible during the year, have been carried out. The campus has been graded and beautified in a wonderful degree. The administration of the college has been changed. Doctor Canfield's firm but gentle hand will henceforth be the guiding influence.

As the time approaches for the return of students it is well to remind them of the advantage of arriving at the University the day fixed for registration. He who loses at the beginning of the term is unmistakably and seriously handicapped during the whole session. It is also expected that the effects of a profitable and well-spent vacation will be evident in the freshness and vigor with which the students will enter upon their studies during the coming term. A good vacation at the proper time is as necessary for most young men as is food or clothing; but vacations are desirable only when they leave the body stronger and the mind more eager for intellectual pursuits. It would, indeed, be a sad reflection if any student were to return to college without a complete realization of this fact, and without the determination to

profit to the utmost of his powers by the opportunities for advancement which will be placed within his reach.

We call the attention of all our readers to the advertisements which appear in the columns of the *STUDENT*. The financial standing of the *STUDENT* depends, in part, upon the liberality of those who advertise with us. Many of the business men of Columbus and other localities sufficiently appreciate the *STUDENT* as an advertisement means, and it is with these men and none other that we urge all to trade.

The summer is dead, and already the katydids and crickets are chanting its requiem. Tired Nature will soon lay aside her green robe to prepare for the long sleep of winter. The students and professors will soon have returned from the seaside and the mountains, the country and town, the workshop and farm, all eager to begin a year of study and mental culture. Autumn voices fill the air with sweet sounds and the wings of the September breeze waft them across the verdant campus. The footsteps of the students and their merry song will soon be heard upon the street. Everything tells us that the scene is once more being shifted in the panorama of life. Among these autumnal events is the appearance of *THE AGRICULTURAL STUDENT*. Today we give the first copy of Vol. II.

We promise faithful and conscientious work. We will give news and information. Subscribe and help us; it will be mutual good.

The attention of alumni, ex-students and friends is called to the special circulars of the Schools of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine. The circulars are complete with information. They are ready for distribution and anyone can obtain them by send-

ing his address to Prof. W. R. Lazenby, Columbus, O. Persons interested in the University should not fail to write for these circulars.

Your Attention for a Moment Please !

Did you read *THE AGRICULTURAL STUDENT* last year? It was its first year, but it was a success. This year our subscription price is but 50 cents. Can you not leave your subscription or send it, and try this paper for one year? It will furnish you with University news, which no other agricultural paper will do.

Our address is

The Agricultural Student,
Columbus, O.

Franklin County Fair.

Owing to the fact that the State Fair is held in Columbus, Franklin county has never had a county fair. But since the State Fair has developed into such a general institution, it was thought the county could support a county fair as well. The fair is to be held at Groveport.

The management is in the hands of some of the most hustling and liberal-minded men of the county, and there is no question as to the success of the enterprise. Franklin county will henceforth have a fair of her own and one of which she will never need to be ashamed.

Employment at the University.

Almost the entire amount of labor on the University farm and grounds is done by University students.

During the past year nearly one hundred were given employment, some earning a great part, others all of their expenses. The Department of Agriculture alone expended between four and five thousand dollars last year for student labor. The student who works is no less honored than he who does not work. It is

brains, energy and character that counts at O. S. U., and though by force of circumstances some must labor, they are in no respect handicapped by it.

Dr. Norton S. Townshend.



The STUDENT has to record the death of the most distinguished figure connected with agricultural education in this country. After a brief illness Dr. Norton S. Townshend died Saturday, July 13, 1895, surrounded by all the members of his family. He was in his eightieth year and had been connected with the Ohio State University from its inception until his death. His wife, son and three daughters survive him.

A sketch of his life was published in the STUDENT December, 1894, and biographical sketches will appear elsewhere. Memorial resolutions were passed by numerous societies and institutions. The American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations passed resolutions of glowing tribute to the venerable man who had just passed away. Dr. Townshend, who led a very full and active life, stood as a great beacon light in education and the betterment of humanity.

Department of Agriculture.

This has been a prosperous year for the School of Agriculture and, hence, perhaps, a review of the year's work may be of interest to the readers of the STUDENT.

Foremost in the events worthy of mention is the number of students. This year there were 90, compared with 71, 47, 40 and 30, counting backward during four years. This year the students were distributed as follows: In the four-years' course of Agriculture and of Horticulture & Forestry, 36; in the two year course in Agriculture, 41; in the special winter course in Dairying, 13. There were, in addition, 16 students in the course in Veterinary Medicine.

It will not be the purpose of this article to describe in detail the courses of study, or the facilities of instruction. Full information with regard to such matters can be obtained from catalogues and circulars, which may be obtained free of charge by addressing the University authorities. The department of Agriculture will be here especially referred to, as distinguished from the departments of Horticulture, Veterinary Medicine, Agricultural Chemistry, Botany and Entomology, although each of these departments, as well as other departments of the University, form an integral part of the School of Agriculture.

The legislature having failed to pass the bill for a dairy school building at the University, the Board of Trustees placed at the disposal of the department of Agriculture, twenty-five hundred dollars for instruction in butter and cheese making. It was not possible, of course, with this sum to build and equip a building. Three rooms in the basement of the Chemical building, having a floor space 37x70 feet, were fitted up at an expense of about eighteen hundred dollars for apparatus and its installation. The equipment consisted in part of two power and four hand separators,

three power and four hand churns, three power butter workers and three hand workers, four receiving vats, three cream vats, one cheese vat, one three-hoop cheese press, one curd mill, six Babcock milk testers, six pairs of scales, refrigerator, forty lockers and the necessary cans, sinks, piping and smaller apparatus.

Some persons were disposed, at first to think lightly of the use of these basement rooms for this purpose. When, however, the apparatus was in place, the walls whitened and the woodwork nicely painted, the young men in their, clean white duck suits made a very attractive appearance, and the whole arrangement was favorably commented upon by the many visitors who came to see the sight.

One young man who secured a position in a creamery, at a good salary, through having taken the special course in Dairying last winter, wrote recently :

" My short course at the University has been of great value to me, and I can not praise it too highly. Am having good success with my creamery work, thanks to the instructions I received with you. This has been a very hard season in our line, owing to the drouth and prevailing low prices, but have sold our butter at or above Elgin prices all summer."

Forty-three students took laboratory work in butter making. Thirty were students in the regular Agricultural courses, while thirteen were enrolled as special dairy students. Owing to delay in installing apparatus, cheese making was not taught. This winter, however, cheese making will be, also, made prominent, and other features will be added, such as pasteurizing, milk.

The students are not merely taught manual dexterity in the performance of these operations, although this is insisted upon, but by carefully devised schedules they are taught to understand and appreciate the rela-

tions of the several operations to one another, and to know when the most satisfactory and economical results have been obtained.

The dairy laboratory was in charge of Professor DeWitt Goodrich, to whose wide experience and painstaking labors great credit is due. He was ably assisted by Mr. Oscar Bailey.

What is confidently predicted to become an important feature of a thorough training in Agriculture, was started in a quiet way during the year. This is an experimental study of soils by each student. Appropriate rooms were fitted up with suitable apparatus and fifteen students spent two hours each week in performing experiments with soil, to show the effect of cultivation, fertilization and drainage upon soils, and the differences in the physical properties of different soils.

An interesting thesis on the Physical Properties of some Ohio Soils, was prepared in this laboratory by C. W. Burkett and E. J. Riggs, of the recent graduating class. A thesis on the effect of food on the quality of milk, involving several seasons' work with the dairy herd, was completed by R. W. Dunlap, of the same class.

The study of animal mechanism and the judging of live-stock has been more fully developed than heretofore. Instruments of precision for measuring animals have been made or purchased, and by means of appropriate schedules and score cards the student is taught the significance of variations in form and to become a competent judge of animals. The live-stock of the University farm offers opportunity for this work, but the department is under many obligations to neighboring importers and breeders, for courtesies extended. A fine collection of lantern slides of typical animals of various breeds of live-stock add much to the value of the other instructions given.

The farm being conducted entire

upon its own resources, is not able to do any extensive experimental work. So far as the means of the farm will permit, such experiments are conducted as will be of the most instructional value to students and are performed by them. During the past year, experiments have been conducted in milk production, in pig feeding, and in egg production. Additional experiments have also been completed in corn culture.

The fertilizer and rotation experiments, which have attracted such wide attention, are continued by the department for the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

One of the features of the University Farm, is the fact that not only the work of the farm is done by students almost exclusively, but the conduct of the farm is in a measure in the hands of agricultural students.

For this purpose, the farm is divided into five divisions, dairy, horses, swine, poultry and tools. There is a student chief of each division, who is responsible to the foreman of the farm, for the work of his division and the conduct of the students who are employed in his division. The loyalty of the students to the success of this enterprise has been gratifying. The department paid between four and five thousand dollars to students for labor, and gave upward of one hundred students labor at different times during the year. Students were also given employment in the Department of Horticulture upon the campus and in other departments of the University.

On April 1, 1895, Mr. F. P. Stump resigned the foremanship of the farm and moved upon his farm in Van Wert county. He was succeeded by Mr. W. D. Gibbs, who had taken an undergraduate and post-graduate course in the School of Agriculture of the University of Illinois. Mr. Gibbs resigned June 1st to accept a position in the office of the Division of Agri-

cultural Soils, Washington, D. C., and was succeeded by Mr. C. W. Burkett, who graduated in the School of Agriculture at our recent commencement. Subsequently Mr. W. D. Gibbs was elected assistant professor of Agriculture. It will thus be seen that two important additions have been made to the teaching force of the department during the year, assistant professor of dairying and assistant professor of agriculture, and the work of the department has been greatly strengthened thereby.

Our President.



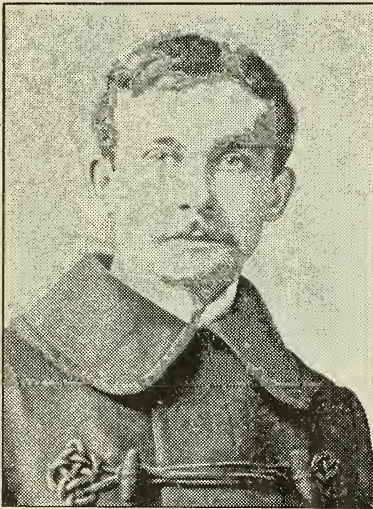
President James H. Canfield is an Ohio man, born in Delaware in 1847, and reared on a Vermont farm. Graduated from Williams College in 1863; engaged in railroading from '68 to '71, and during this time studied law; admitted to practice law in Jackson, Mich.; practiced for five years; was Professor of History, Political Science and Civics from '77 until '91, when he was called to the Chancellorship of the University of Nebraska. For four years he was Secretary of the National Educational Association, and in 1890 was its President. He is now an active member of numerous educational and civic associations. When he became Chancellor of the University of

Nebraska it had but five hundred students and a small faculty. At present the University has more than fifteen hundred students, a faculty of more than one hundred members, and the University is well and favorably known in educational circles.

President Canfield's term began July 1. To any who are seriously contemplating entering a progressive University, we extend to them a hearty welcome to enter with our new President this college year.

LIEUT. JOHN T. MARTIN,

New Professor of Military Science
and Tactics,



Was born in Columbus, O., Dec. 20th, 1865. Attended school until 15 years of age. Left the High School in 1881 to work in Huntington's Bank, where he remained until June 11th, 1885. On June 12 he reported at West Point, having been appointed from the 13th Congressional district by Hon. Jos. H. Outhwaite. During his attendance at West Point he was corporal, sergeant and captain of company, "C" and "B." Was graduated June 12th, 1889, with rank of 8th in a class of 47. Since graduation

he spent one summer with his mother, three years at Ft. Adams, Newport, when he was transferred to the artillery school at Ft. Monroe, Va., for special instruction. In March, 1895, he was appointed Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Ohio State University. Lieut. Martin stands first in the list of 2d Lieutenants.

The Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

The annual meeting of the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations convened in Denver on July 17th with about one hundred persons present. The majority of the eastern states and all states west of the Mississippi river, except South Dakota, were represented. The meeting lasted three days and there were three sessions each day of more than three hours each. There were numerous sectional meetings. It would not be possible within the limits of this article to even mention the titles of the subjects discussed.

It was an earnest, thoughtful body of men who were evidently impressed with the gravity of interests they represented. Those who have been in the habit of attending the meetings of this association pronounced it the most interesting and profitable meeting that the association had held. In the language of President Alvord, the object of the association is to raise the standard of work and promote the common and public good.

Heretofore administrative problems and the work of the experiment station has received chief attention. This year the subject of Agricultural and Mechanical instruction in its various phases received the largest share of attention. Standing committees have been appointed to report upon requirements for admission, the kind and length of courses, the subjects to be taught and for the purpose of systematizing the instruction in Agriculture with a view of bringing it into peda-

gogic form. The extent of Experiment Station enterprise was shown by the report of the executive committee, which stated that in 1893 there were issued from thirty-five stations 249 bulletins and reports containing 75,537,270 pages. There were handled at the postoffices from where they were mailed 1,741,495 separate pieces, weighing 276,495 pounds.

The proper demarkation between the station and college received very earnest consideration on the part of the convention.

By vote of the convention one session of the meeting was set aside to discuss the subject of irrigation. This very interesting discussion served to impress the delegates again with the great difference in the problems before the western states as compared with the eastern. It is calculated to make one think to realize that over one-half the area of the United States successful agriculture is largely dependent upon irrigation.

The adjournment of the convention was followed by an excursion to the Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College, which is presided over by Dr. Alston Ellis, formerly a trustee of the Ohio State University. Fort Collins is situated in the valley of the Cache-la-Poudre in the northern part of the state. To reach Fort Collins the party was taken by the Gulf line through the heart of the agricultural section of Colorado, crossing the valleys of Clear Creek, the Boulder, the St. Vrain and the Thompson. For many this was the opportunity of a life-time to see what irrigation can do for the arid region. A five hours' stay was made at Fort Collins and the delegates were handsomely entertained by the faculty of the institution. The institution has a fine equipment. It is well housed, and has a beautiful setting with its irrigated farm, gardens and campus. Along with its other buildings it has a separate college building for agriculture, horticulture and irri-

gation engineering. It is prepared to do most excellent work and seems to be doing it.

One of the notable features of the convention was the attention it attracted. The papers of Denver printed from three to five columns of matter daily concerning the convention. The editorials were complimentary, intelligent and serious-minded.

Ohio was represented by Mr. L. B. Wing, of the Board of Trustees, and Professor S. W. Robinson, of the Mechanical Engineering department. Professors Detmers, Lazenby and Hunt were also in attendance. Prof. Lazenby was secretary of the section on Horticulture and Botany and presented several papers, one before the general session being on "How to teach Horticulture." Professor Hunt presented a paper in general session upon "Methods of Instruction in Agriculture." Their papers and those by others on the same subject created much earnest discussion.

Professor Robinson was elected vice-president of the association, and Professors Lazenby and Hunt were appointed on standing committees.

F. W. Rane, of the class of 1891 at the Ohio State University, and professor of Agriculture and Horticulture of the University of West Virginia, and Charles P. Fox of the class of '90, and professor of Agriculture and director of station of the University of Idaho, attended the convention.

The convention passed a memorial upon the life and services of Dr. Townshend, whose death had just been announced.

The Columbus Horticultural Society.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Columbus Horticultural Society will be celebrated at Wells Post Hall, in the city of Columbus, on Thursday evening, September 5th. Addresses will be made by E. H. Cushmen, President of the Ohio State Horticultural

Society, N. Ohmer, President of the Montgomery County Horticultural Society, Prof. Lazenby of the State University, and others. All interested are cordially invited to be present.

This is the oldest active horticultural society in the State, and is one of the best known and most influential. It was organized in 1845. Its object is "the advancement of horticultural knowledge." It meets regularly on the last Saturday afternoon in each month, and during the past nine years the proceedings of these meetings have been published in the journal of the society, which is issued quarterly and mailed free to all members.

Cost of Keeping a Dairy.

The following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures of the University dairy for the year ending Dec. 31, 1894:

Pounds of milk produced.....	160,554 00
Receipts for milk.....	\$3,842 75
Cost of food.....	\$983 76
Cost of Labor.....	1,595 44
Total expenditures.....	2,579 20
Net gain.....	\$1,333 55

There was an average of about twenty-six cows actually in milk in the dairy during the year. As cows are bought and sold, not the same twenty-six cows were in the herd throughout the year. There are generally also, three or four dry cows in the herd.

From the summary it will be seen that for the number of cows actually in milk, 6,175 lbs. of milk were given per cow. The cost of food per cow was \$37.83, and the cost for labor was \$61.36, making a total expense per cow in milk, nearly \$100.00. The labor, however, included a considerable amount of experimental work and also the labor of taking care of dry cows, heifers, calves and bulls. The cost for food only relates to the cows in milk.

Assuming 8.6 lbs. per gallon of milk, the cost of food per gallon of

milk is 5.2 cts., the cost for labor per gallon of milk 8.5 cts., while the average price received for milk on this basis was 20.5 cts. It will be seen that the average cost of a gallon of milk retailed to consumers was 13.7 cts. The real cost, however, is somewhat greater than this, because more than 8.6 lbs. are required for a gallon of milk when peddled to the consumers.

It is worthy of notice that the work was all done by students, for which, it will be seen, they received \$1,595.44. The gross income from each cow actually in milk was \$147.80, the expense \$99.19, leaving a net income per cow of \$48.61, or for herd of twenty-six cows, a net gain of \$1,333.55.

It will be seen that the dairy not only pays its way, but also helps students on their way. We wish the barn might be enlarged so that it could accommodate about sixty head of milch cows. To do this, it has been estimated that it would require about \$3,000.00. Just a nice sum for some wealthy farmer to give. To what better purpose could he apply such a sum of money?

Football.

This season promises to excel anything before in the way of Athletics. Manager Dunlap is using every endeavor to have a football team that will surpass any heretofore. A date has been made to play a game with Purdue University, and the manager is in correspondence with several of the larger and noted colleges of the country. There is possibility for games with Ann Arbor, Cornell, Danville, Washington and Jefferson, and one or two others.

The largest class ever graduated from an American college was at the University of Michigan last year, which contained 731 members.

Native Plums in the University Orchards.

In many sections of the State, where the climate is too severe to grow the European plums with success, there is a steadily growing interest in our native species.

Ever since the introduction of the variety commonly known as the Wild Goose, our native plums have been receiving more or less attention at the hands of cultivators of fruit.

Quite a number of distinct forms of these native species are now in full bearing on the University grounds, and a few notes regarding some of the more valuable varieties may be of interest.

WILD GOOSE.—This is the oldest cultivated variety of native plum. There is a tradition that about the year 1850, a man shot a wild goose near Columbia, Tenn., and on the spot where the carcass was thrown this plum came up, the supposition being that the pit was in the crop of the goose. Soon after, when the good qualities of this variety became evident, it was introduced into general cultivation by the late J. S. Downer, of Fairview, Ky. This plum has a remarkably wide range of adaptability and is successfully grown from Southern Michigan to Texas. The edible quality of the Wild Goose is poor, but on account of its hardiness, beauty, earliness, productiveness and good shipping qualities, it is the most popular of our native plums.

GOLDEN BEAUTY.—This is one of the most productive varieties on our grounds. It is of fairly good size, with a clear yellow skin, flesh firm and of good quality. It ripens too

late to command the best price, yet, all things considered, ranks among the very best.

It is a wild variety from Southern Texas and was first introduced about twenty years ago.

THE NEWMAN.—This variety belongs to a different group, and, although less hardy than those just mentioned, produced an enormous crop the past season.

The fruit is rather large, nearly globular, and of a pinkish-red color.

It is a native of Kentucky.

Like the Wild Goose, this variety varies considerably in form of foliage, and in time of blooming and maturity of fruit.

LOUISA.—There are few native plums of finer quality than this. It is of good size, round, with a deep red skin, and firm melting flesh. Its season is medium. This plum was found growing wild in Missouri, and was first introduced by Samuel Miller. It is somewhat similar to the Weaver, but as grown on our grounds is a more desirable variety.

WILLIAM R. LAZENBY.

Prof. F. W. Rane, '91, who made a specialty of horticulture, has resigned the position of Horticulturist to the Experiment Station of West Virginia, which he has successfully filled for the past three years, to accept the position of Professor of Horticulture in the New Hampshire Agricultural College. Prof. Rane goes to his new field of labor with the best wishes of his numerous friends at the Ohio State University.

NOTICE TO STUDENTS.

WE wish to sell you Shoes, Rubbers and Slippers this year, and desire to do business with you on strictly business principles. We do not propose to mark our goods 50 per cent. profit and offer 10 per cent. discount to secure your trade, but will mark our goods 15 to 20 per cent. profit and sell to everybody alike, and guarantee our prices lowest in the city. Compare them and you will see we can save you money. 173 N. HIGH STREET.

STARKEY'S SHOE HOUSE.

Mr. E. E. Bogue, '94, well known for his enthusiastic interest in natural science and arboriculture, is now a member of the working staff of the State Experiment Station at Wooster. For the past two months he has been assisting the Entomologist, Prof. F. M. Webster. A considerable portion of his time has been spent in fighting the chinch bug, which has appeared in such quantities in various sections of Ohio during the present season.

The muscardine fungus infection has been sent to more than 600 different applicants, the requests coming from almost every part of the State.

F. B. Mumford, late assistant professor of Agriculture at Michigan Agricultural College, visited the University recently, and was the guest of Professor Hunt. He is on his way to accept the position of professor of Agriculture at the University of Missouri, and is taking the opportunity to visit several State Universities. Prof. Mumford has had considerable experience as an instructor, and the STUDENT predicts that Prof. Waters and he will rapidly bring Agriculture to the front in the University of Missouri.

The Hand Book and Directory.

Both these books are published under the authority of the Y. M. C. A. and King's Daughters. Endeavors are being made by those having the matter in charge to put forth a bound book and directory that will surpass anything heretofore put out. The matter in each is being carefully revised and prepared. The Hand Book is presented to each student, but 10 cents will be charged for the Directory. Both of these books are indispensable to the student. Don't fail to get one of each.

Rye Silage.

The fine quality and pleasant flavor of milk produced from green rye, also the fact of its being so early has made rye one of our foremost soiling crops. The great objection is that it does not last long enough. It cannot be depended upon for much more than a week. Of course this time may be lengthened by sowing plats at different times.

On the University farm in the fall of 1894, a large piece of corn ground was sown to rye. During the next spring while the rye was yet tender, a part of this was used for soiling the milch cows. The remainder of the piece was cut with a mowing machine, run through a tornado silage cutter and put into a silo.

The latter part of June, over five tons were taken off the top of the pit and thrown away. We began to feed the silage from the pit, at first putting it in the feed boxes in the barn. It did not take long to see that this would not do, as the cows left so large a per cent. uneaten. We hauled the remainder to the pasture or the paddocks, throwing it on the ground where the cows could eat it. The cows ate it fairly well under these circumstances, but hardly with the same result as corn silage. When changed to green corn, August 1st, there was a noticeable increase in milk. The youngest rye made the best silage. Some was left in the field until it became too dry, which partly accounts for the large amount that was taken from the top of the pit before reaching the good silage. The great objection which we have to rye silage is the peculiar odor.

The offensive odor of the silage, however, did not seem to be imparted to the milk.

Governor Morton, of New York, tried rye silage for feeding milch cows one season, with about the same results.

Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian Association is highly elated over the prospects of the coming year. Eight men were sent to the summer schools at Geneva, Knoxville and Northfield. They have come back to the University filled with earnestness and enthusiasm, and intend to impart to the fellows who could not avail themselves of the opportunity of attending some of the rich blessings received there.

The meetings are held weekly and will always be of interest to those who attend. The aim of the Association this year is "the University for Christ," and every student, both old and new, is requested to co-operate with the Association in attaining this high end.

Mr. J. S. Hine, '93, who has held the position of foreman of the gardens for the past year, has been transferred to the Department of Zoology and Entomology, in the capacity of assistant in Entomology. He has been in attendance at the summer school at Cornell University in preparation of his work. Mr. Hine is already a specialist in this field of work and his employment will be a great addition to the department.

Mr. Sherman Hood, '94, a graduate in the course in Horticulture, is now successfully practicing his profession on a place of his own in Trumbull county. He writes Prof. Lazenby that he is prospering in spite of the hard times; his crops are excellent and the market demand for good horticultural products are all that can be desired.

The Oklahoma Legislature has passed a law to prohibit the manufacture or giving away of cigarettes.

—§—

Teacher—"Why was George Washington a great man?"

Tommy—"Because we don't have no school on his birthday."

Happy Mother—Shall I give the baby a dollar to help the cutting of his teeth?

Happy Father—No, love, I wouldn't. It might give him wrong ideas on the silver question.

A young ladies' literary society of the University of South Dakota recently discussed, with closed doors, the following question: "Resolved, that higher education unfits a man for matrimony." The judges were wives of the faculty members and decided unanimously in the affirmative.—De Pauw Weekly.

Professor Lazenby recently made an extended trip through the West and Southwest. At present he is attending the meeting of the National Horticultural Society at Springfield, Mass.

G. W. Rightmire, and A. E. Addison, class '95, were two of the favored ones by the Columbus Board of Education.

J. W. Tell Duvel has spent most of the vacation at Wooster, assisting Professor Selby in botanical work.

Professor Hunt spent a part of his vacation in the West, attending the meeting of the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations and afterward visiting the scenes of his boyhood days. He returns after having spent a pleasant and enjoyable trip.

Prof. W. D. Gibbs returns Sept. 2 from Washington, D. C., where he has been employed in the Department of Agriculture, Division of Agricultural Soils. The position of assistant chief was tendered him, but owing to previous engagements at O. S. U. he refused.

China has no telegraph poles.



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